





The members of the Thirty-Seventh Congress were elected in 1880, and, including the members from the Southern States, the Democrats had a large majority in both branches. In 1881, after the war had commenced, there were no divisions on party lines, all past partisan distinctions being extinguished in the patriotic impulse of the times. Men who had been elected as Republicans were among the most moderate Senators and Representatives, while the fiercest Radicals were those who had been elected as Democrats. In 1882, the continued aggressions of the dominant party upon the reserved rights of the States and the people, their manifest and flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, the outrages upon the liberty of the citizen perpetrated by the military with their sanction and approval, and their avowed purpose to so conduct the war as to carry out the wildest schemes of abolition and centralization, these acts alarmed all good men of moderate principles and necessarily created a division among those who were equally zealous for the maintenance of the Union of the States. In order that while the integrity of the nation was preserved the rights of local self-government in the States might be secured to the people, and the safeguards of personal liberty should not be lost sight of, it became necessary to organize a party in opposition to those measures and the principles serving as their basis which were destructive of those ends; and as the great mass of the opponents of such measures and principles were found among men who had in former years been banded together under the partisan appellation of Democrats, it was natural that the party should assume that name. Sensible men care but little by what name they are designated, so that the principles of the organization are such as commend themselves to their judgment, and the men chosen as their representatives can be trusted fairly to carry them out; and the name of Democrat was the less objectionable to Union men of conservative views because the great leader of the party, JACKSON, had thirty years previously so perfectly expressed their principles, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1881, DOUGLASS, had arrayed him and his party against the schemes of Unionists.

In 1882 the Democratic candidates placed themselves on a sound Union platform. In several of the States they adopted the platform of principles laid down by the Union Democrats of Kentucky *verbatim*, and in the other States they had substantially reiterated the views expressed in that platform. Democratic candidates engaged actively in recruiting for the armies of the nation, and exceeded the Republicans in their declarations of devotion to the flag to the national integrity and to the Constitution, and there had been nothing in their previous conduct to justify any suspicious concerning their sincerity and good faith. In September of 1882, Mr. LINCOLN issued his Proclamations of emancipation and of martial law throughout the United States. They were shocking to the moral sense of all good people who loved our system of government. Both parties pledging themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, the Republicans could derive no advantage from their endeavor to place the Democrats in a position of hostility to measures for the suppression of the rebellion. The issue between the two parties was narrowed to an endorsement on one side and a repudiation on the other of a policy of emancipation, confiscation, centralization, and an overthrow of the right of free discussion of questions in which the people were interested, under the pretense of a military necessity which had no existence in fact. The result was that the Democrats were everywhere triumphant. The lesson taught by the elections was that while the people desired the preservation of the Union, they were not in favor of extreme measures which were at war with the Constitution. They demonstrated that they were not Radical, and that when the choice was between the two parties, both for the Union, but one for disregarding and the other for respecting the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, they preferred the latter.

Unfortunately some of the Democrats carried into office on the tide of the popular indignation against radical aggressions did not understand or properly appreciate the verdict rendered by the people. They were conscious of hypocrisy in the declarations and pledges made while candidates for office, and made the mistake of supposing the people had voted for them under the apprehension that those declarations and pledges were deceitful shams never intended to be fulfilled. Some of them repudiated and forfeited their pledges so soon as they had received certificates of their election. A few of the most violent openly expressed sympathy with the rebellion. Others, like Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, of Ohio, were in favor of compromise, and if the South would not compromise, then in favor of a recognition of the Confederate States in preference to carrying on the war any longer. These were not the sentiments of the great mass of the Democracy, but only of a few of their prominent men and leaders. While proclaiming such views VALLANDIGHAM was, by an usurpation of arbitrary power, illegally and unjustly placed under arrest, and, by sentence of a military commission, banished to the South. From no sympathy with his views in relation to the war, but impelled by the wish to vindicate the rights of personal liberty, free speech and free discussion, all violated in his person, the Democrats of Ohio nominated him as their candidate for Governor. It was a fatal error. Despite their protestations to the contrary it was received by the people as an endorsement of VALLANDIGHAM'S position. The disastrous effects extended to other States. The party was held responsible for the utterances of the WOODS, VALLANDIGHAMS, LONGS, MILLIGANS, and BRICK POMEROYS. As an inevitable consequence the overthrow of the Democracy in 1883 was even more complete than their victories in 1882. As one of the incidents tributary to this lamentable disaster we cannot omit to mention the attempt to organize in Kentucky, under the name of Democracy, a party whose main object was to resist every measure for

the defense of the Union, and so far as possible to further the interests of the rebellion. The lesson taught by the elections of 1883 was instructive. They unmistakably said to the world, that though the majority of the people were, as they had expressed themselves in 1862, opposed to the policy of hatred and revenge, yet they were unalterably fixed in their resolution to preserve the Union; and if forced to choose between radicalism and the men who favored rebellion, or who were opposed to the war for the Union, or about whose position on this question there was the slightest doubt, they would decide in favor of the former. That was the way in which all reflecting men read the votes of the people. The practical effect, however, was to consolidate the power of radicalism and to enable it to carry out its purposes. We firmly believe that had the Democratic leaders proved faithful to their pledges, or had the party resolutely kicked aside or trampled down the men who persistently placed it in a false and fatal position, their success in 1883 would have been even more thorough than it was in the previous year. The Democratic party would have been restored to power, and much of the evil with which the country is now afflicted would have been avoided. The continuation of radical ascendancy is attributable to the follies and blunders of VALLANDIGHAM and his school of politicians.

What was wanted in 1884 was a sensible recognition of the lessons taught by the elections of the two previous years. Candidates ought to have been nominated everywhere concerning whose pronounced Unionism there could have been no cavity or misapprehension, and especially ought this to have been the case with candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A platform ought to have been adopted not susceptible of misconstruction by the most ingenious, and unequivocally committing the party to resist by force the attempt to dissolve the Union by force. And the men whose blunders had cost us the defeat in 1863 ought to have stood or been kept in the back ground, not only in the National Convention at Chicago, but everywhere and in all places. These were the three conditions of success, and their observance would have been made success just as sure as defeat was when they were disregarded. But these men were not able to learn wisdom by adversity, or else they preferred the success of radicalism rather than that of the Democrats should succeed by overwhelming themselves. Sons of Liberty were organized by MILLIGAN, BOWLES, VALLANDIGHAM, and BULLITT, and joined by many with the mistaken idea that liberty could be preserved by means of such an association, and by others with the purpose of using it to further the interests of the rebellion. To the National Convention Maryland sent HARRIS, to declaim upon the right of secession as "an old line Democratic doctrine." An organization in Kentucky calling itself Democratic, but based upon hostility to the Union, sent POWELL and others like him. Ohio sent VALLANDIGHAM, who was placed on the Committee on Resolutions. To avoid difficulty, both delegations from Kentucky were admitted. The men who ought to have remained at home crowded from the front seats in the Convention, and the Convention, feeling that their support was important, yielded to their demands in conceding the second place on the ticket to GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and incorporating into the platform a resolution which, to say the least, was ambiguous and liable to misconstruction. In accepting the nomination MCCELLAN gave to this resolution a construction that would have made it acceptable to the large class of moderate men whose aid was necessary to success, but in the midst of the canvass, VALLANDIGHAM published a letter stating that MCCELLAN had not correctly understood the resolution, and that it meant the very thing that the Radicals said it meant. From that moment the defeat, which was imminent from the time that VALLANDIGHAM, POWELL, HARRIS, and others of that ilk determined to go to the Convention, and succeeded in hitching PENDLETON as a dead weight to MCCELLAN, became certain. We advocated the ticket with a conviction that it had not a ghost of a chance for success, and that the blunders of some of the leaders had ensured a Radical triumph. During the campaign the Radical stock in trade consisted in ringing the changes on the Sons of Liberty, the presence of obnoxious persons in the Convention, the nomination of PENDLETON by the "peace at any price" wing of the Democracy, and the "amicable" resolution of which VALLANDIGHAM avowed the authorship; and many men who admitted MCCELLAN'S patriotism and capacity, and who were opposed to Radical measures voted against him from an apprehension that despite himself his administration would be influenced and controlled by men who had been offensively conspicuous in the nominating Convention.

The same causes brought defeat to the Democracy in 1885 after the war had closed. Prudence, a sound regard for their own interests, and common sense dictated that in reorganizing their State Governments and in choosing Senators and Representatives in Congress, the people of the Southern States should carefully select men who had held aloof from the rebellion, and such men could have been found in the South, identified with the people not only in interest, but in sentiment, in all things save their opposition to secession—true men in whose honor the South might have safely confided. It is more than probable that these men would not have been admitted by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, but their rejection in the minds of the Northern people. To their own undoing, the people of the South listened to other counsels, all arguments as to the impolicy of sending to Congress and electing to State and local offices men who had been conspicuous in the rebellion, were of no avail, but were derided as appeals to cowardice and as actualities by selfish motives. The THOMAS, COBBS, WISES, HAMPTONS and other demagogues who appealed to the passions, prevailed over more sober counsels. In Kentucky especially, an organization was formed professing opposition to radical measures, but which excluded from office the most moderate and conservative of Union men, and too frequently paraded devotion to the "lost cause" as a merit to be rewarded. Nothing was needed to ensure another victory to the Republicans save an endorsement of this Kentucky organization by the Northern Democracy, and while the pilgrimages of PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and others, to Kentucky in 1886

undoubtedly swelled the vote of DUVAL, it just as certainly drove to the Radicals in the Northern States thousands whose votes might otherwise have been given to Conservative men.

By this time it had become evident to all who had taken care to watch the indications that through the stupidity of its leaders the Democratic party as an organization had lost the public confidence; or, at least, that it could not be an organization successful under the leadership of the men who had been most prominent in its ranks for several years. A few active, energetic and bold men had succeeded in casting upon the whole party the suspicion that it was tainted with a sympathy for the rebellion, and this assured its defeat as often as it entered the field with these men in the lead. In 1889 there was a reaction against the Radicals occasioned by their objectionable measures and their exclusion of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. Many moderate Republicans and War Democrats were decidedly opposed to the Radical policy and sustained the principles avowed by the President in his issue with Congress. These men could not be brought to unite with the Democratic party, as a close corporation, under the leadership of men who had just endorsed such an organization as that in Kentucky, and without their aid the Democracy of its own strength was powerless in every Northern State. But they were not only willing, but anxious, to form a new party on the basis of the movement sought to be inaugurated at Philadelphia, which would put forward as its candidates for office gentlemen whose devotion to the Union could not be impeached, and whose records afforded evidence of their adherence to the principles of the Constitution. We believed at the time that such a party might have been and ought to have been formed, and that it would have been successful that the South would have escaped the miseries of reconstruction upon a radical basis. As to the name, it would have mattered but little. For that matter it might have been still designated as the Democratic party, though many had an unjust prejudice against that name not entertained by the writer of this article. The thing vitally necessary to success was, that whatever name the party wrote on its banners, the men whom it placed in front of the battle should be those in whose patriotism the people whose support it was necessary to conciliate could repose a safe confidence. Like the others this opportunity was lost, the wavering Republicans were driven back into the Radical ranks, and thus endorsed and reinforced, Congress progressed to the reconstruction measures of 1867. Thus was lost the best hope of staying the onward march of radicalism. In saying a few days ago that the Democratic party had been the one great obstacle to the overthrow of the radical power, we meant simply that by maintaining its organization as a close corporation in 1860, under leaders who could not unite the opposition to radical measures upon themselves, the party had prevented the formation of an organization which would have accomplished that end, and could have been and would have been successful. And for one we prefer the success of the principles avowed by the party to the aggrandizement of a few leaders, whose blunders have been the chief capital on which the Radicals have made their campaigns and won their triumphs, which have cost the country so dear.

Barely a chance, and that a faint one, remained for the success of Democratic principles in the campaign just drawn to a close, and that was that the party should abandon the courses that had hitherto proved so fatal. But some of them were split with a blindness. From Kentucky a delegation sent to New York who furnished the Radicals with all the material they needed to once again arouse all the passions engendered by the war, and to create an apprehension lest by the success of the Democracy the prominent leaders in the rebellion should again be brought into power in the national councils. That distinguished and elegant gentleman, Gen. PERRY, was seized with an irrepressible desire to prove to the world that he did not "deem himself inferior to the men against whom he fought," and to place in nomination his cousin, FRANK BLAIN, who had just written a letter to get the nomination which would just as certainly defeat him and the party with him if they gave it to him. The nomination was seconded by WANE HAYWARD, another cousin, and the battle was already won to New York at all, managed to do the very thing after he got there which would most assuredly defeat the very end he himself had in view, and in this his action was eminently characteristic. It was a happy day for the Radicals when the WISES, PERRY, HAYWARDS, HAMPTONS, and COBBS conceived the idea that it was possible for a man to climb into power in a nation through the success of the Democratic party.

We have for some time been cognizant of a practice by some of the Prosecuting Attorneys in this State which requires abatement. Perhaps we are to blame for not having made this censurable practice the subject of editorial comment long before this, but because in the past we have been guilty of culpable omission of duty, is no good reason for longer silence. We will at once explain what practice we refer to. Let us suppose a case. A is a blackleg whom the Grand Jury have indicted for running a Faro Bank. There are no doubts about his guilt, the proof in the case being direct, clear and undeniable. Nor are there any mitigating circumstances, for A is the meanest sort of a gambler, not hesitating to decoy the unwary and strip the unprotected. He is a regular "professional," and has no other ostensible avocation. He enters into a compact, however, with the Prosecuting Attorney. The result of the bargain is that A confesses judgment, and the lowest penalty of the law is imposed. As per agreement A promptly pays the Prosecuting Attorney his fee of thirty three and a third per cent of the fine, and the Prosecuting Attorney intercedes with the Governor, very generally successfully for the remission of the portion due to the State. Very frequently the pardon arrives before the adjournment of the Court, and so soon as it does adjourn the blackleg is back again at the work which produces so much beggary, misery and crime in the land. Perhaps the Governor receives the request of the Prosecuting Attorney that he will use executive clemency in the case, as an evidence of extenuating circumstances; but it is really only a pre-

text of the fact of the practical abolition of slavery that had taken place notwithstanding and in spite of all that conservative men could do to protect the property rights of our citizens. But at the same time we opposed the ratification of the amendment as a subversion of the Federal Constitution, and as a surrender by the States of their reserved right to control their own police and municipal affairs so far as related to the negroes, and as a session to Congress of a power different in nature from those intended by the fathers to be conferred upon the Federal Government. In other words we opposed that amendment not in order that slavery might be maintained, but in order that the power might not be given to Congress to do exactly what Congress has done in the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and other similar measures.

The State has recognized the abolition of slavery by the repeal of her slave code. It would be wise to complete the work by giving the negro the right of testimony in the State Courts. The Civil Rights Bill would then be inoperative in Kentucky, and our citizens no longer be dragged to Louisville on idle complaints of negroes. THADDEUS STEVENS' executors find, it is said, that his entire property, after paying his debts, will net from \$65,000 to \$75,000. This is quite a modest little sum, considering the length and elaboration of his "last will and testament." Every body will remember the hypothetical bequests, "in case the remainder should amount to" such and such figures—will all these executors will have, apparently, very easy work. There were, we should estimate, about ten thousand editorial articles written and read in the United States on "Mr. STEVENS' Will," and a good many in England—one notably elaborate one in the London News. The game, it seems, was hardly worth the candle.

The Electoral Colleges in the several States will assemble at their respective Capitols on Wednesday, December 31. GRANT will not be the President elect until the majority of the Electors vote for him. It is entirely in their power to elect a different person, and there would be no legal redress for their action. It would have to be submitted to. Any attempt to resist the inauguration of the President elected by them would be revolution even though he might not be the person for whom the people had expressed a preference. General GRANT refuses to meet Secretaries RANDALL, MCCULLOCH, and WELLES at a proposed dinner party of Attorney EVARTS. We believe these are the gentlemen on whose evidence General GRANT was convicted of treason to the President and of mendacity in denying the President's version of their conversation. Few men in his situation would care to meet them.

With official returns from all the counties but two, the total vote of New York totals 517,278, of which 418,556 are for GRANT, and 428,722 are for SEYMOUR. SEYMOUR'S majority is 9,116; Hoffman's majority of 27,422. The official vote of New York City is returned as follows: SEYMOUR, 108,316; GRANT, 47,702.

**MARRIED.**  
COLLINS-GATES—On Wednesday, November 15th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., by Rev. John M. Worrall, Mr. Val. P. Collins, formerly of this city, to Miss Mattie Gates, of Covington, Ky.

WALLINGFORD-PUGH—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. W. N. Wallingford and Miss Mollie R. Pugh, all of Lewis county, Ky.

POWER-JONES—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones, of Lewis county, Ky.

KERRANS-VANDER—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones, of Lewis county, Ky.

HARVEY-BRADLEY—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. J. H. Wallingford, James P. Harvey to Miss Hester A. Bradley, all of Mason county.

BERRY-BROCK—On the 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, Livingston Brock to Miss Rebecca Ann Brock, all of Lewis county, Ky.

COX-MAY—On the 1st inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. H. Cox, to Miss Amanda E. May, all of Lewis county, Ky.

EMMONS-THOMAS—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. C. K. Eppes, Mr. F. J. Eppes, of Kentucky, and Miss Mollie S. Eppes, a daughter of G. Thomas, Esq., of Mason county, Ky.

HOWELL-GAT—At the residence of Robert Gat, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, to Miss Kate Gat, all of Mason county, Ky.

SLINGER-SLICK—Pleasant Valley Hills, Nicholas county, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. Henry M. Seidler, Dr. John S. Hoot, of B. H. Ky., and Miss Loretta Seidler, of Nicholas county.

SOYARD-FULTON—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, to Miss Emily Neva Seidler, all of Nicholas county.

**DIED.**  
POGUE—Near Maysville, on the evening of the 14th inst., a young daughter of F. J. Pogue, and Frank Pogue, aged three years and two months.

**OBITUARY.**  
WHEELER—Widow, near Sevier, in Mason county, Ky., Oct. 25, 1892. Mrs. Narcissa Wheeler, nee of the late J. J. Wheeler, was born in Mason county, Ky., in the year 1824. She was married to John Wheeler, in the 34th year of her age. Master Wheeler was resigned an ready when in this world a short time longer was what an affectionate mother would have for her interesting children, three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom was only about four years of age, yet a mother's care and deep solicitude for them on earth were overbalanced by an anxiety for a reunion with friends in Heaven, believing that God would provide for the orphan, while he would release her from the promise of suffering friends more from her. He had given. With this she was content and thus committed her children to his keeping, protection, and care. It was my privilege to visit her frequently during her long, protracted illness, and I can safely say that I have seldom seen any one more happy in anticipation of a glorious immortality. My last conversation with Sister Wheeler was the day preceding her exit, and in allusion to a severe attack of coughing, she said, "I was almost gone last night, and oh! I was so happy." She then said, "I will soon be where there are no coughs nor consumption; and when I am gone I want you to preach my funeral, and you can safely tell my mother that all is well with me." I replied, then we will not sorrow as those who have no hope. "Oh, no," she said, "rather rejoice, for I will be at rest." About the same hour of the next day Sister Wheeler fell asleep in Jesus and all her surrounding friends felt that a Christian had gone home to Heaven. Sister Wheeler was a devoted friend and member of the M. E. Church, South. Her husband was an active steward for a few years before his death, but they are now gone to reap a rich reward. While their bodies repose side by side in the Sharon Cemetery.

May the Lord whom they trusted direct the steps of orphan children, and guide them at last to that Heaven of repose to join again the father and mother in the Paradise of God. P. H. H. Sevier, Ky., Nov. 15, 1892. (St. Louis and Louisville Christian Advocate please copy.)

of the fact of the practical abolition of slavery that had taken place notwithstanding and in spite of all that conservative men could do to protect the property rights of our citizens. But at the same time we opposed the ratification of the amendment as a subversion of the Federal Constitution, and as a surrender by the States of their reserved right to control their own police and municipal affairs so far as related to the negroes, and as a session to Congress of a power different in nature from those intended by the fathers to be conferred upon the Federal Government. In other words we opposed that amendment not in order that slavery might be maintained, but in order that the power might not be given to Congress to do exactly what Congress has done in the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and other similar measures.

The State has recognized the abolition of slavery by the repeal of her slave code. It would be wise to complete the work by giving the negro the right of testimony in the State Courts. The Civil Rights Bill would then be inoperative in Kentucky, and our citizens no longer be dragged to Louisville on idle complaints of negroes. THADDEUS STEVENS' executors find, it is said, that his entire property, after paying his debts, will net from \$65,000 to \$75,000. This is quite a modest little sum, considering the length and elaboration of his "last will and testament." Every body will remember the hypothetical bequests, "in case the remainder should amount to" such and such figures—will all these executors will have, apparently, very easy work. There were, we should estimate, about ten thousand editorial articles written and read in the United States on "Mr. STEVENS' Will," and a good many in England—one notably elaborate one in the London News. The game, it seems, was hardly worth the candle.

The Electoral Colleges in the several States will assemble at their respective Capitols on Wednesday, December 31. GRANT will not be the President elect until the majority of the Electors vote for him. It is entirely in their power to elect a different person, and there would be no legal redress for their action. It would have to be submitted to. Any attempt to resist the inauguration of the President elected by them would be revolution even though he might not be the person for whom the people had expressed a preference.

General GRANT refuses to meet Secretaries RANDALL, MCCULLOCH, and WELLES at a proposed dinner party of Attorney EVARTS. We believe these are the gentlemen on whose evidence General GRANT was convicted of treason to the President and of mendacity in denying the President's version of their conversation. Few men in his situation would care to meet them.

With official returns from all the counties but two, the total vote of New York totals 517,278, of which 418,556 are for GRANT, and 428,722 are for SEYMOUR. SEYMOUR'S majority is 9,116; Hoffman's majority of 27,422. The official vote of New York City is returned as follows: SEYMOUR, 108,316; GRANT, 47,702.

**MARRIED.**  
COLLINS-GATES—On Wednesday, November 15th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., by Rev. John M. Worrall, Mr. Val. P. Collins, formerly of this city, to Miss Mattie Gates, of Covington, Ky.

WALLINGFORD-PUGH—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. W. N. Wallingford and Miss Mollie R. Pugh, all of Lewis county, Ky.

POWER-JONES—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones, of Lewis county, Ky.

KERRANS-VANDER—At the residence of the bride's father, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones, of Lewis county, Ky.

HARVEY-BRADLEY—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. J. H. Wallingford, James P. Harvey to Miss Hester A. Bradley, all of Mason county.

BERRY-BROCK—On the 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, Livingston Brock to Miss Rebecca Ann Brock, all of Lewis county, Ky.

COX-MAY—On the 1st inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. H. Cox, to Miss Amanda E. May, all of Lewis county, Ky.

EMMONS-THOMAS—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. C. K. Eppes, Mr. F. J. Eppes, of Kentucky, and Miss Mollie S. Eppes, a daughter of G. Thomas, Esq., of Mason county, Ky.

HOWELL-GAT—At the residence of Robert Gat, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, to Miss Kate Gat, all of Mason county, Ky.

SLINGER-SLICK—Pleasant Valley Hills, Nicholas county, November 12, 1892, by Rev. Mr. Henry M. Seidler, Dr. John S. Hoot, of B. H. Ky., and Miss Loretta Seidler, of Nicholas county.

SOYARD-FULTON—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. D. G. Demaree, to Miss Emily Neva Seidler, all of Nicholas county.

**DIED.**  
POGUE—Near Maysville, on the evening of the 14th inst., a young daughter of F. J. Pogue, and Frank Pogue, aged three years and two months.

**OBITUARY.**  
WHEELER—Widow, near Sevier, in Mason county, Ky., Oct. 25, 1892. Mrs. Narcissa Wheeler, nee of the late J. J. Wheeler, was born in Mason county, Ky., in the year 1824. She was married to John Wheeler, in the 34th year of her age. Master Wheeler was resigned an ready when in this world a short time longer was what an affectionate mother would have for her interesting children, three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom was only about four years of age, yet a mother's care and deep solicitude for them on earth were overbalanced by an anxiety for a reunion with friends in Heaven, believing that God would provide for the orphan, while he would release her from the promise of suffering friends more from her. He had given. With this she was content and thus committed her children to his keeping, protection, and care. It was my privilege to visit her frequently during her long, protracted illness, and I can safely say that I have seldom seen any one more happy in anticipation of a glorious immortality. My last conversation with Sister Wheeler was the day preceding her exit, and in allusion to a severe attack of coughing, she said, "I was almost gone last night, and oh! I was so happy." She then said, "I will soon be where there are no coughs nor consumption; and when I am gone I want you to preach my funeral, and you can safely tell my mother that all is well with me." I replied, then we will not sorrow as those who have no hope. "Oh, no," she said, "rather rejoice, for I will be at rest." About the same hour of the next day Sister Wheeler fell asleep in Jesus and all her surrounding friends felt that a Christian had gone home to Heaven. Sister Wheeler was a devoted friend and member of the M. E. Church, South. Her husband was an active steward for a few years before his death, but they are now gone to reap a rich reward. While their bodies repose side by side in the Sharon Cemetery.

May the Lord whom they trusted direct the steps of orphan children, and guide them at last to that Heaven of repose to join again the father and mother in the Paradise of God. P. H. H. Sevier, Ky., Nov. 15, 1892. (St. Louis and Louisville Christian Advocate please copy.)

YOU MAY BE TOO LATE.—To be in time, in these matters, is to be in time. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Information, or Schirmer's Cancer or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restorative, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe. But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not lead to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no person should be exposed to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organ, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delicately upon the nerves and outlining the brain, renders them efficient as a tonic medicine, as well as a gastric tonic. When taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent at the evening, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are settling slowly upon the patient.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer" the proper remedy to arrest disease. If you are afflicted with any of the dangerous diseases enumerated in the advertisement of Dr. J. W. Poland Junior, do not purchase a trial bottle and mail fee effect. It never fails. Sold by J. J. Wood & Co.

A remarkable remedy for kidney complaints found in White Pine Compound. All who have used it (and there are hundreds), pronounce it invaluable. Sold by J. J. Wood & Co.

**Maysville Markets.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.  
COFFEE—Common to choice 25% to 27%  
SUGAR—No. 1, 15% (No. 2, 14%); No. 3, 13% (No. 4, 12%); No. 5, 11% (No. 6, 10%); No. 7, 9% (No. 8, 8%); No. 9, 7% (No. 10, 6%); No. 11, 5% (No. 12, 4%); No. 13, 3% (No. 14, 2%); No. 15, 1% (No. 16, 0%); No. 17, 0% (No. 18, 0%); No. 19, 0% (No. 20, 0%); No. 21, 0% (No. 22, 0%); No. 23, 0% (No. 24, 0%); No. 25, 0% (No. 26, 0%); No. 27, 0% (No. 28, 0%); No. 29, 0% (No. 30, 0%); No. 31, 0% (No. 32, 0%); No. 33, 0% (No. 34, 0%); No. 35, 0% (No. 36, 0%); No. 37, 0% (No. 38, 0%); No. 39, 0% (No. 40, 0%); No. 41, 0% (No. 42, 0%); No. 43, 0% (No. 44, 0%); No. 45, 0% (No. 46, 0%); No. 47, 0% (No. 48, 0%); No. 49, 0% (No. 50, 0%); No. 51, 0% (No. 52, 0%); No. 53, 0% (No. 54, 0%); No. 55, 0% (No. 56, 0%); No. 57, 0% (No. 58, 0%); No. 59, 0% (No. 60, 0%); No. 61, 0% (No. 62, 0%); No. 63, 0% (No. 64, 0%); No. 65, 0% (No. 66, 0%); No. 67, 0% (No. 68, 0%); No. 69, 0% (No. 70, 0%); No. 71, 0% (No. 72, 0%); No. 73, 0% (No. 74, 0%); No. 75, 0% (No. 76, 0%); No. 77, 0% (No. 78, 0%); No. 79, 0% (No. 80, 0%); No. 81, 0% (No. 82, 0%); No. 83, 0% (No. 84, 0%); No. 85, 0% (No. 86, 0%); No. 87, 0% (No. 88, 0%); No. 89, 0% (No. 90, 0%); No. 91, 0% (No. 92, 0%); No. 93, 0% (No. 94, 0%); No. 95, 0% (No. 96, 0%); No. 97, 0% (No. 98, 0%); No. 99, 0% (No. 100, 0%); No. 101, 0% (No. 102, 0%); No. 103, 0% (No. 104, 0%); No. 105, 0% (No. 106, 0%); No. 107, 0% (No. 108, 0%); No. 109, 0% (No. 110, 0%); No. 111, 0% (No. 112, 0%); No. 113, 0% (No. 114, 0%); No. 115, 0% (No. 116, 0%); No. 117, 0% (No. 118, 0%); No. 119, 0% (No. 120, 0%); No. 121, 0% (No. 122, 0%); No. 123, 0% (No. 124, 0%); No. 125, 0% (No. 126, 0%); No. 127, 0% (No. 128, 0%); No. 129, 0% (No. 130, 0%); No. 131, 0% (No. 132, 0%); No. 133, 0% (No. 134, 0%); No. 135, 0% (No. 136, 0%); No. 137, 0% (No. 138, 0%); No. 139, 0% (No. 140, 0%); No. 141, 0% (No. 142, 0%); No. 143, 0% (No. 144, 0%); No. 145, 0% (No. 146, 0%); No. 147, 0% (No. 148, 0%); No. 149, 0% (No. 150, 0%); No. 151, 0% (No. 152, 0%); No. 153, 0% (No. 154, 0%); No. 155, 0% (No. 156, 0%); No. 157, 0% (No. 158, 0%); No. 159, 0% (No. 160, 0%); No. 161, 0% (No. 162, 0%); No. 163, 0% (No. 164, 0%); No. 165, 0% (No. 166, 0%); No. 167, 0% (No. 168, 0%); No. 169, 0% (No. 170, 0%); No. 171, 0% (No. 172, 0%); No. 173, 0% (No. 174, 0%); No. 175, 0% (No. 176, 0%); No. 177, 0% (No. 178, 0%); No. 179, 0% (No. 180, 0%); No. 181, 0% (No. 182, 0%); No. 183, 0% (No. 184, 0%); No. 185, 0% (No. 186, 0%); No. 187, 0% (No. 188, 0%); No. 189, 0% (No. 190, 0%); No. 191, 0% (No. 192, 0%); No. 193, 0% (No. 194, 0%); No. 195, 0% (No. 196, 0%); No. 197, 0% (No. 198, 0%); No. 199, 0% (No. 200, 0%); No. 201, 0% (No. 202, 0%); No. 203, 0% (No. 204, 0%); No. 205, 0% (No. 206, 0%); No. 207, 0% (No. 208, 0%); No. 209, 0% (No. 210, 0%); No. 211, 0% (No. 212, 0%); No. 213, 0% (No. 214, 0%); No. 215, 0% (No. 216, 0%); No. 217, 0% (No. 218, 0%); No. 219, 0% (No. 220, 0%); No. 221, 0% (No. 222, 0%); No. 223, 0% (No. 224, 0%); No. 225, 0% (No. 226, 0%); No. 227, 0% (No. 228, 0%); No. 229, 0% (No. 230, 0%); No. 231, 0% (No. 232, 0%); No. 233, 0% (No. 234, 0%); No. 235, 0% (No. 236,







